



NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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November 1996

96-7

LAST CALL: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NINETEENTH CENTURY TAVERNS

Dr. Peter Timmins, Ministry of Transportation Ontario
Thursday, November 14th, 8:00 PM
London Museum of Archaeology

For our November speaker night we are pleased to present Dr. Peter Timmins, an archaeologist with the Ministry of Transportation, Southwest Region. Peter will be regaling us with his research on the ins and outs of Inns. So come on out to the **LONDON MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY**, 1600 Attawandaron Road (near the corner of Wonderland and Fanshawe Park Road in the northwest end of the city). Meeting time is 8 PM.

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ANNUAL RATES

Individual.....	\$15.00
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EXECUTIVE REPORT

Its election time again! So what if Clinton was re-elected President of the United States, the real excitement is over the close race for President of the London Chapter! Actually, no one who isn't currently serving on the executive has come forward to volunteer for any position. Bev, who has been doing an excellent job as President, says she will continue to serve if no one else wants the job (I hear she is willing to pay big bucks to anyone willing to take over). So those of you with a burning desire to serve the Chapter call Peter Timmins, the Elections Officer, at 438-9595 days and 472-9189 nights.

The Archaeological Master Plan was recently been adopted by the City of London and is now in the implementation stage. This is a great achievement as it is the first Archaeological Master Plan designed to allow municipalities to take responsibility for the management of their archaeological resources. Congratulations to all those Chapter members who worked so hard to make the Master Plan a reality.

SOCIAL REPORT

In case you forgot, the London Chapter Annual **CHRISTMAS PARTY** is slated for Saturday, December 14 at the Nelson's. Festivities begin at 6:30 pm. The menu is pot luck finger foods and B.Y.O.B. In order to plan a proper dietary balance according to Canada's Food Guide, please call Bev Morrison or Christine Nelson (their phone numbers are listed on the cover page) and tell them what you propose to bring. We wouldn't want to be eating rum balls and swilling beer all evening, now would we? A map of the Christmas Party location is included in this mailing for those who don't know the way to 22 Peter Street. As the next issue of KEWA will not be printed in time for another reminder, post the map on the fridge and circle the date in red on your calender!

While we're at it, remember that the Christmas party/election night replaces Speaker Night in December. The next speaker night will be Thursday, January 9th. Chris Ellis has persuaded Bonnie MacLachlan of the Classical Studies department, U.W.O. to be speak on some aspect of Roman Archaeology. Lots of sunshine and specific topic to come.

EDITOR'S REPORT

This month's article on the Anderson site, a Uren village on the lower Grand, is by Chapter member and Ministry of Transportation archaeologist, Jeff Bursey. He was inspired to provide this article after reading the Fradenburg article by Dana Poulton et al. that appeared in KEWA a few months back. Excavation of Uren sites are few and far between and this brief summary of excavations at the Anderson site will have KEWA readers clamouring for more information on this important site.

THE ANDERSON SITE (AfGx-54) AND THE EARLY AND MIDDLE ONTARIO IROQUOIAN OCCUPATIONS OF THE LOWER GRAND RIVER

J. A. Bursey

INTRODUCTION

The Anderson site is a 0.6 ha Iroquoian village. Salvage excavations of the site in 1991 revealed a village containing five longhouses enclosed by a single to double row palisade. Rim sherds analysis indicates that the Anderson site was a mid to late 13th century Uren occupation. One of the most significant aspects of the assemblage is the abundance of chipped lithics, particularly projectile points. This article presents a brief summary of preliminary settlement pattern and artifact analyses. It also provides the author with an opportunity to acknowledge the considerable contributions of the many people involved in the rescue excavation.

OVERVIEW

The Anderson site is one of a small number of Early and Middle Ontario Iroquoian settlements currently known on the lower Grand River. At the time of investigation, only Princess Point and Middle or Late Ontario Iroquoian sites had been reported from the Niagara Peninsula. The paucity of Early Ontario Iroquois components south-east of Brantford had allowed for the possibility that this area had been abandoned and the Princess Point peoples had moved west to the Norfolk Sand Plain. Since investigation of the Anderson site, however, a number of other sites in the area have become known (Figure 1).

Princess Point components have been known for some time (Stothers 1977) and are currently the focus of detailed investigations by Dr. Gary Crawford and Dr. Dave Smith of Erindale College (Smith and Crawford 1994, 1995).

Sites of the Early (Glen Meyer) Stage of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition have been more difficult to document. The Forster site (AfGx-134) was initially discovered and tested by Walter Bruechert in 1986. The site was brought to the author's attention, via Fred Moerschfelder and Dave Smith, in 1994 and has been the subject of limited excavations by the author. While only a small amount of temporally diagnostic material has been catalogued and analyzed, the preliminary results suggest placement during the middle of the Early Stage of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition, sometime during the 11th or 12th centuries.

The Thompson site (AgGx-208) is located on the northeast side of the Grand River between Caledonia and York. It was discovered by Mayer Heritage Consultants and portions were excavated. Part of four longhouses and a small assemblage of rimsherds were recovered (D. Smith pers. comm. 1996). Seriation of the assemblage, based on the typing of six rim sherds, suggests a later date than the Forster site.

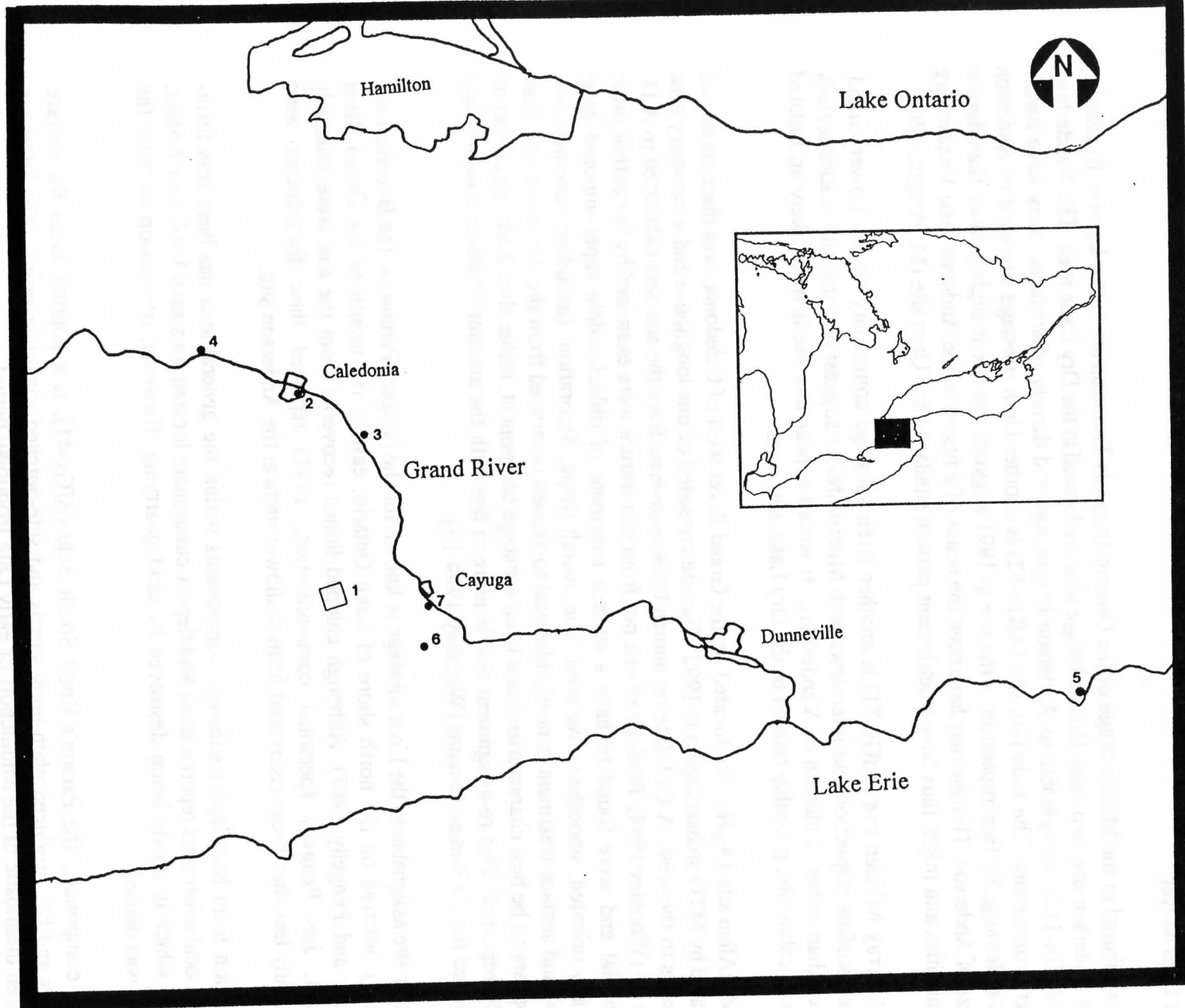


Figure 1: Early and Middle Ontario Iroquoian Sites on the Lower Grand: 1) Dry Lake Cluster, including the Anderson, Vanderburg and Jude Hay sites; 2) Forster; 3) Thompson; 4) Macallan; 5) Bonisteel; 6) Kohler; 7) Parson's

Rimsherds from another, as yet unnamed, Glen Meyer component were shown to the author by Moerschfelder during the fall of 1995. The sherds were recovered from a property on the Grand River south of Cayuga. No details are currently available other than that two rimsherds observed were Glen Meyer.

Sites attributed to the Middle Stage of the Ontario Iroquois Tradition are better known. In addition to the Anderson site, two other Uren substage sites are located in the Dry Lake area. The Vanderburg site (AfGx-112), comparable to Anderson in size, age and density of artifacts, may have been a "sister" community. The Jude Hay site (AfGx-52) is another Uren substage site west of Anderson and Vanderburg. Surface inspection of the site in 1991 suggests the site is slightly more than double the size of Anderson. This site may have been the result of a fusion of the Anderson and Vanderburg communities and might thus have a settlement pattern similar to the Uren site (M. Wright 1986).

The Murray Midden site (AfGx-71) is another Uren substage community on the Lower Grand. Limited surface inspection and interviews with Moerschfelder suggest that this site is substantially smaller than either Anderson or Vanderburg. It would appear this site is most likely an isolated house or cabin site, probably related to the Dry Lake area sites.

The MacAllan site (AgHa-59), located on the Grand River west of Caledonia, was discovered and excavated by MTO archaeologists in 1992. The site consisted of one longhouse and a cemetery area 50 metres to the west. A C14 date on human bone recovered from the site was calibrated to A.D. 1000 \pm 70 (Woodley 1994). Portions of one pot from this feature were examined by the author prior to reburial and were found to have a surface treatment of ribbed-paddle super-imposed over vertically oriented, smoothed-over cord. The overall shape, decoration (including punctates and bosses) and surface treatment is nearly identical to vessels recovered from the Anderson site. This site appears to be best characterized as a Uren substage component, rather than Early Iroquoian as initially reported. This re-assignment also is more in line with the amount of maize consumption determined for the human remains (Woodley 1994:15).

One other site assignable to the Uren substage is known for the Niagara Peninsula: the Bonisteel site (AfGu-2), located on the north shore of Lake Ontario, east of the mouth of the Grand River (Pengelly and Pengelly 1987). Although chipped lithics recovered from the site were relatively abundant, Jim Pengelly (personal communication, 1991) reported their frequencies were significantly less than those recovered from shallower units at the Anderson site.

Information from Middleport substage components within the general area has been less forthcoming. Local informants report a small Middleport component located on a sand knoll near Kohler, Ontario, which is slowly being destroyed by sand quarrying. However, permission to enter the property was denied.

Another component, the Parson's Knoll South Side (AfGx-41), is a popular locus for surface collectors and has produced plain body sherds and side-notched triangular points. The latter are considered diagnostic of the Middleport or early Late Iroquoian period.

In sum, information is gradually accumulating on the Iroquoian site sequence on the lower Grand River southeast of Middleport, Ontario. Current data suggest the presence of at least one Iroquoian community remaining on the lower Grand after the Princess Point period. Long term continuity is indicated by the presence of late prehistoric and historic communities including the Fradenburg site (AfGw-2) (Poulton et al. 1996).

SITE LOCATION

The Anderson site (AfGx-54) is located north of Highway 3 and west of the bridge crossing the Grand River at Cayuga in the Region of Haldimand-Norfolk, Ontario (Figure 1). It is situated on a slightly rolling portion of the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:156-158) in a mature sugar maple bushlot northeast of Dry Lake (MacDonald 1989). To the north, a relic stream bed marked the channel of a former, unnamed, tributary of the Grand River.

Less than 700 metres to the east, the Onondaga cuesta exhibits one of its highest and steepest faces in this part of the Niagara peninsula and produces abundant outcrop exposures of Haldimand chert of the Bois Blanc Formation (Parker 1986). Onondaga chert, undoubtedly the most widely used chert tool-stone in southern Ontario, also outcrops nearby and a significant 10+ ha quarry site is located just over three kilometres to the southeast.

Further, the only significant deposit of Oriskany sandstone in Ontario outcrops to the northwest and would have provided an excellent source of raw material for the manufacture of ground stone tools. This area also contains a drier environmental niche than that found on the clay plain with slightly differing plant and animal communities which could be exploited by prehistoric peoples (MacDonald 1989).

In sum, the Anderson site occupants were well situated to exploit a wide variety of natural resources, particularly Onondaga and Haldimand cherts, but also including diverse plant and animal communities.

HISTORY OF INVESTIGATIONS

For a number of years the impact of open-pit quarry operations on archaeological resources has been monitored. Several archaeological sites threatened by quarry expansion have been reported (ie. Parker et al. 1987). The Anderson site (AfGx-54) is one example. The site was first documented by Fred Moerschfelder in 1984. He noted that the Anderson site was located in a cultivated field known locally to produce quantities of projectile points. Further, a series of rich, undisturbed middens had been identified in a bushlot to the south.

In April of 1991, Fred Moerschfelder reported that large quantities of artifacts had been uprooted by bushlot clearing. The areal extent of the surface distribution, coupled with the previous knowledge of artifact distributions in adjacent fields and bushlots, suggested that the Anderson site may have been among the largest known for this time period, ie. several hectares in size. As there appeared to be no means to protect the site from quarrying activities, destruction of the site appeared

imminent. Therefore, it was decided that an emergency salvage excavation was necessary to retrieve as much information as possible before the area was stripped to bedrock. Rapid negotiations between Neal Ferris of MCzCR, London, and the owner and operators of the Cayuga Aggregates Quarry led to a site visit by Fred Moerschfelder and the author the following day.

The first tasks of this investigation were to estimate site size and to collect sufficient diagnostic material to determine relative age. Given the quantities of material visible on the surface, particularly chipped lithic debitage, it was decided to focus artifact collection on diagnostic rimsherds and lithic tools. This surface collection produced a sample of 56 analyzable rimsherds, 13 uniface end scrapers and 196 bifaces, many of which were very finely made projectile points or other bifacial tools.

Based on artifact distributions, concentrations of deposits were targeted for one metre square excavation. One hundred and nine one metre squares were excavated, the majority of which are inferred to have been placed over shallow middens located at the ends of longhouses. The soil in these areas was a forest loam, unstratified and generally less than 20 cm in thickness. Despite the shallowness of the deposits excavated, artifact preservation appears to have been particularly good. Ceramics and bone artifacts were abundant and appeared to be relatively undamaged by frost or compaction.

The only disturbances noted were in those areas where tree stumps had been removed and the resulting holes in-filled. Upon completion of hand excavations, arrangements were made to mechanically strip the surface of the site in order to examine settlement patterns. The remainder of the site investigation was directed towards recording the exposed settlement patterns, excavating as many of the features as possible and sampling newly found middens.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Mechanical stripping of the Anderson site revealed post mould and feature patterns of five, possibly six, longhouses and a palisade. Settlement pattern data indicates that the site did not extend into the adjoining field but was confined to the recently cleared bushlot. Therefore, artifacts previously discovered in the adjacent field and bushlot must belong to a separate, though roughly contemporaneous, occupation. As it is now understood the Anderson site is a spatially defined small village of about 0.6 ha in size (Figure 2).

Houses

Four of the houses were placed parallel to each other and range in length from 27 metres (House 3) to 45 metres (House 1). Houses 4 and 5 are of indeterminate length because the ends were not located, however, they do not appear to have been significantly more than 30 metres. Houses 3, 4, and 5 were about 6.5 meters wide while House 1 was just over 7 metres wide. House walls consist of single lines of posts, although wall sections with greater densities of post moulds suggest episodes of repair.

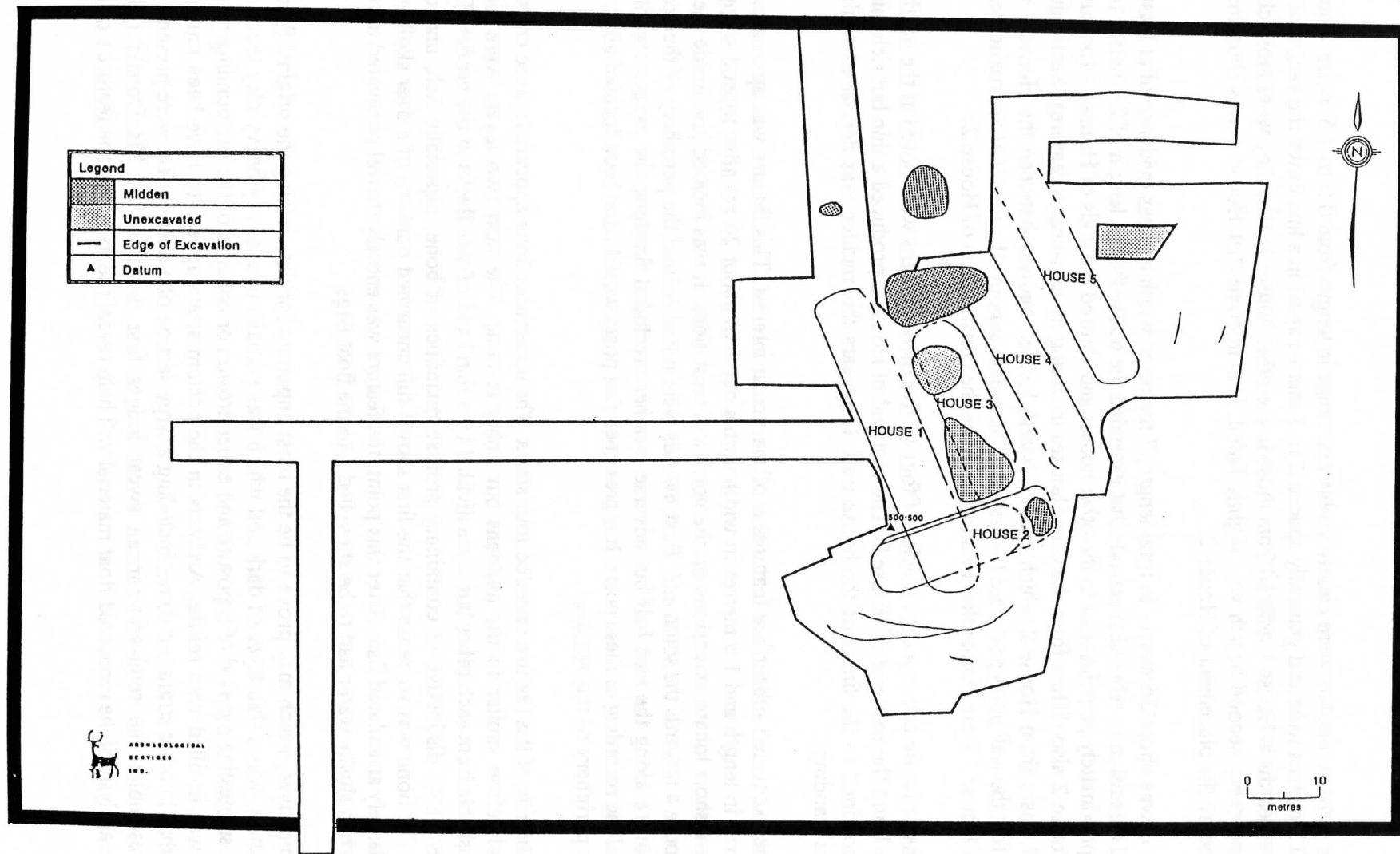


Figure 2: Preliminary Settlement Pattern of the Anderson Site

In all four houses, hearths were clearly visible and range in length from 0.5 to 1.5 metre. They are roughly 0.5 metres wide and generally spaced 2 to 3 metres apart in a line down the centre of each house. The hearths in House 1 differed from those in the other houses in that they were more closely spaced and every second hearth was slightly faded. It is inferred that House 1 was shortened to accommodate the placement of House 2.

House 2 is was about 26 metres in total length, 7 metres in width and has evidence of at least one house end expansion or rebuilding episode that extended the house from a length of 21 metres to 26. It was approximately perpendicular to the other houses and abutted the ends of Houses 1 (presumed) and 3. House 2 also differs from the other houses in having no non-hearth features. Sectioning of four wall posts from House 2 which cross a hearth located midway between the House 1 walls indicated that the wall posts post-date the hearth. These data support the idea that approximately 13 metres of House 1 were dismantled to accommodate the construction of House 2.

Extensions or house end storage cubicles of four or five metre lengths were noted at the north end of House 1 and the east end of House 2. The east end of House 2 produced a thin but rich midden deposit confined to the limits of the house wall. It appears this midden was deposited while the house was standing.

One of the excavated subsurface features is of particular interest. This feature was approximately 1.75 metres in length and 1.5 metres in width with a depth of about 20 cm after topsoil stripping. There were short lobate extensions on the north and west sides. It was located just inside the east wall of House 4 towards the south end. Post moulds were noted around the periphery of the bottom of the feature along the east half but adverse weather precluded finishing the excavation of this feature and the recording of these posts. It is presumed that posts would have been located all around the inside periphery of this feature.

Cross-sectioning of this feature revealed four strata. The uppermost layer appears to have consisted of general refuse similar to the middens but richer in bone. The next two layers were almost indistinguishable from each other but were divided by a thin band of clay flecks in the profile. These layers were also distinctive in containing profuse quantities of bone, especially fish, and other artifacts. The bone was so dense that the first shovel-full unearthed portions of a deer skull and at least one largely articulated fish. After this point, the feature was entirely trowel excavated until the last day when slushy water had to be shovelled into the float bags.

The bottom layer, which may prove to be the most important for determining the original function of the feature, was a thin layer of dark soil which was partially overlain by heavy clay around the periphery, suggesting a period of exposure and either erosion or collapse of the surrounding pit-wall before it was in-filled with refuse. Artifacts in the bottom strata appear to have been much less abundant than in other strata but some, including a large section of a deer antler, were present. This feature resembles the semi-subteranean sweat lodges first described by MacDonald (1988). Hopefully, analysis of the recovered float material will help reveal the nature of the feature's original function.

Middens

Comparison of the location of excavated one-metre squares with the recorded houses indicates that most of the excavation units sampled middens located at one or both ends of the houses. This observation suggests that adequate samples will be present to allow comparison of social units as represented within each house.

ARTIFACTS

The 1991 excavations of the Anderson site provided an artifact yield which should ultimately prove valuable for research on the Early to Middle Ontario Iroquoian periods.

Ceramics

Pots To date, over 700 analyzable rimsherds have been catalogued. Both the size and quantity of pottery far exceeds what could be expected from a ploughed site in heavy clay, especially when the upper 20 or more centimetres have been removed through mechanical stripping.

After mending and sorting, a total of 424 analyzable vessel segments were examined and both discrete attributes and pottery type were recorded for each vessel. The results are presented in Tables 1 and 2. Examples of rims recovered from the Anderson site are provided in Figures 3 and 4.

While a detailed analysis of the assemblage has yet to be completed, the type and attribute frequencies suggest a late 13th century date. This estimate is based on observed high frequencies of early Middle Ontario Iroquoian pottery types, specifically Iroquois Linear and Ontario Oblique with slightly lesser amounts of earlier Glen Meyer types such as Woodsmen Corded and Stafford Stamped and only trace amounts of later types like Middleport Oblique and Pound Necked. Also of note is the high frequency of undecorated vessels. Woodsmen Corded, Ripley Plain, Ripley Corded and Niagara Collared together account for close to 25% of the assemblage.

In order to better illustrate the relative age of the site, it was decided to seriate the Anderson site type frequencies with other Glen Meyer and Uren assemblages using Robinson-Brainerd coefficients of similarity (Table 3). Type frequencies for the Tara and Ireland sites were obtained after a re-examination of the vessels from those sites (Bursey 1996) and type frequencies from Goessens, Woodsmen, Smale, Stafford, Uren and Bennett were obtained from Wright (1966:137, 146). Calculated relationships between sites are illustrated with a variation of Double-link Close Proximity Analysis (Renfrew and Sterud 1969). As can be seen, the Anderson site exhibits its closest relationships with the Uren site and with the Tara West site, a late Glen Meyer site near Burlington.

The occurrence and frequency of some upper rim attribute states also indicates some of these temporal relationships. Attributes of the Middle Ontario Iroquois stage include the presence of push-pull horizontals and oblique stamps over incised horizontals. Alternatively, the presence of suture stamping, crescentic or "Stafford" stamping, dentate stamping, cord-wrapped stick and punctated motifs suggests derivation from the Early Ontario Iroquois period.

Table 1: Anderson Site Pottery Types

Pottery Type	f	%
Scugog Classic Bossed	1	0.2
Early Iroquoian untyped	1	0.2
Glen Meyer Oblique	1	0.2
Stafford Stamped	10	2.4
Woodsmen Corded	25	5.9
Glen Meyer Linear Stamped	7	1.7
Goessens Punctate	56	13.2
Glen Meyer Necked	1	0.2
Stafford Dentate	7	1.7
Middle Iroquoian untyped	2	0.5
Pound Necked	1	0.2
Ontario Horizontal	70	16.5
Middleport Oblique	20	4.7
Middleport Criss-Cross	3	0.7
Ontario Oblique	87	20.5
Iroquois Linear	44	10.4
Uren Dentate	6	1.4
Ripley Corded	2	0.5
Ripley Plain	53	12.5
Niagara Collared	24	5.7
Huron Incised	2	0.5
Black Necked	1	0.2
Total	424	100.0

Table 2: Exterior Rim Decorative Element

Element	f	%
Plain	110	25.9
Punctates and Incising	2	0.5
Push-Pull	41	9.7
Push-Pull and Incising	2	0.5
Punctates and Linear Stamping	1	0.2
Cord Wrapped Stick	1	0.2
Fabric Wrapped Stick	1	0.2
Incised	71	16.7
Dentate Stamping	11	2.6
Incising and Dentate Stamping	3	0.7
Smoothed-over Incising	1	0.2
Push-Pull Dentate	2	0.5
Finger-nail Stamp	4	0.9
Finger-nail and Incising	1	0.2
Linear Stamping	64	15.1
Incising and Linear Stamping	19	4.5
Punctate	75	17.7
Suture Stamp	8	1.9
Suture Punctate	4	0.9
Push-Pull Suture Stamp	3	0.7
Total	424	100.0

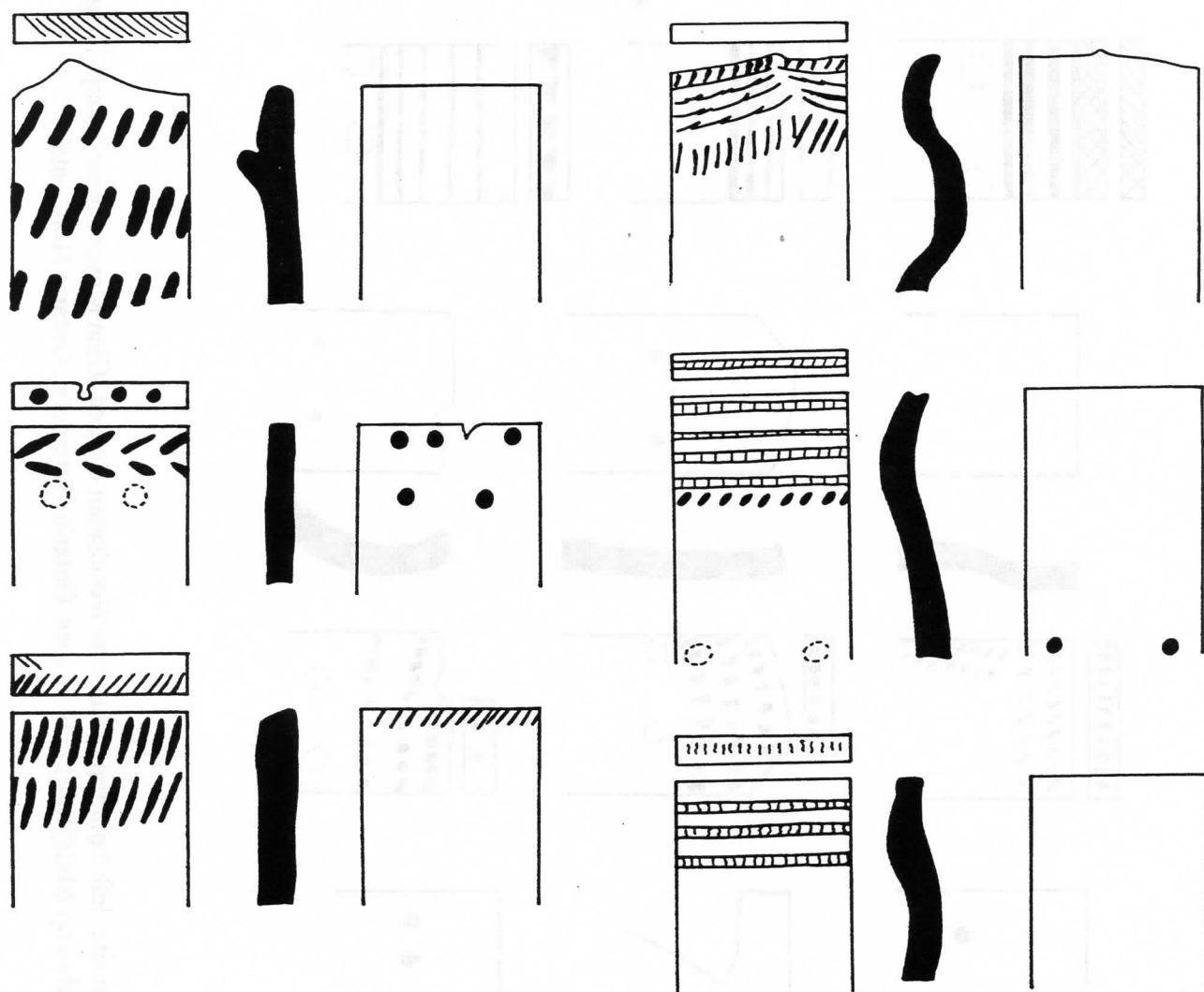


Figure 3: Ontario Oblique Rims (on the left) and Iroquois Linear Rims (on the right) from the Anderson site

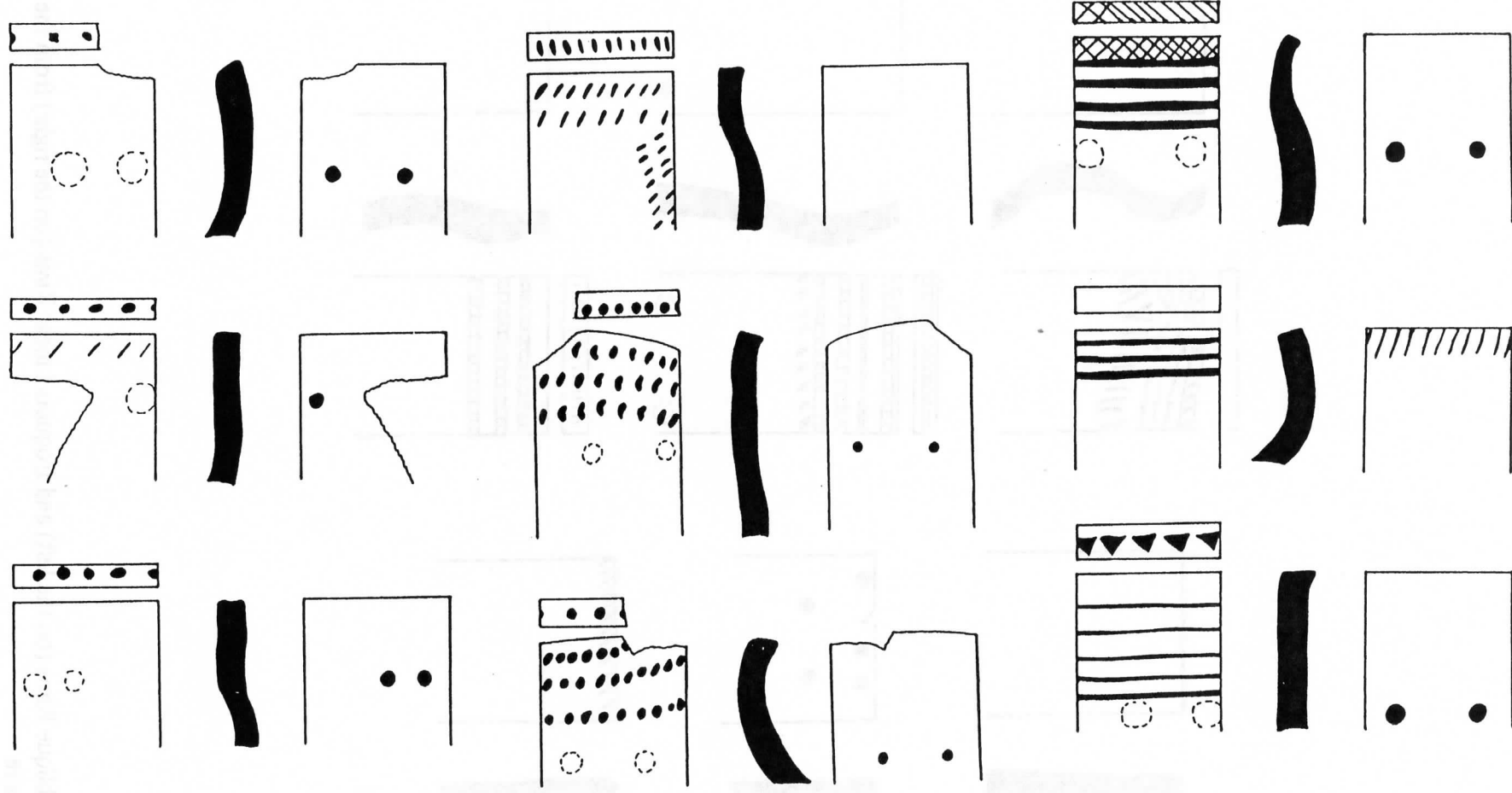


Figure 4: Other Rims from the Anderson site: left from top to bottom-Woodsmen Corded, Glen Meyer Linear Stamp, Niagara Collared; middle-Goessens Punctate; right-top-Middleport Criss-Cross, Ontario Horizontal, Ontario Horizontal.

Table 3: Coefficients of Similarity for Eight Early and Middle Ontario Iroquoian Sites

	Goessens	Stafford	Smale	Tara West	Ireland	Anderson	Uren	Bennett
Woodsmen	128.08	108.18	103.50	67.08	63.64	44.15	7.27	12.40
Goessens		161.92	144.23	90.19	89.99	84.47	63.85	33.33
Stafford			146.38	79.75	86.70	70.78	62.00	32.77
Smale				66.03	74.36	55.63	61.54	33.33
Tara West					165.91	94.99	47.14	43.75
Ireland						82.67	60.61	45.45
Anderson							99.83	86.43
Uren								113.21

Similarly, the presence of punctates, usually producing exterior bosses, on almost 40% of the vessels is also a hold-over from Glen Meyer (Table 4). Six vessels with stamped obliques on a rim with an applied "ledge" are also present (MacNeish 1952:Plate IV, Figure 6).

Table 4: Frequency and Nature of Punctates

Punctate Nature	f	%
Unknown	251	59.2
Interior Punctate	26	6.1
Two Rows of Interior Punctates with Exterior Bosses	1	0.2
Interior Punctates with Exterior Bosses	129	30.4
Punctate Segregated Exterior Bosses	1	0.2
Probably Absent	16	3.8
Total	424	99.9

The nature of the site assemblage can also be seen in the surface treatments of the body sherds (Table 5). The vast majority of sherds have a ribbed-paddle surface treatment, alone or in combination with other techniques, while only slightly more than 10% have evidence of a corded surface. Scarification, another Glen Meyer attribute (Williamson 1990:299), is present on slightly more than 2% of the sherds. While these frequencies clearly indicate a Middle Ontario Iroquois temporal affiliation, remnants of Early Ontario Iroquois surface treatments remain.

Table 5: Body Sherd Surface Treatment

Surface Treatment	f	%	W (g)	%
Check Stamp	3	0.1	57.5	0.2
Corded	4	0.1	23.6	0.1
Ribbed Paddle	22	0.6	233.8	0.6
Scarified over Smooth	14	0.4	283.5	0.8
Scarified over Smoothed-over Cord	22	0.6	292.3	0.8
Scarified over Smoothed-over Ribbed Paddle	31	0.8	120.2	0.3
Smooth	581	15.6	5176.0	14.0
Smoothed-over Check-Stamp over Smoothed-over Cord	2	0.1	17.3	0.1
Smoothed-over Check-Stamp	120	3.2	1737.0	4.7
Smoothed-over Corded	311	8.4	3325.0	9.0
Smoothed-over Ribbed Paddle	2524	68.0	24782.0	66.9
Smoothed-over Ribbed Paddle over Smoothed-over Corded	58	1.6	739.5	2.0
Smoothed-over Ribbed Paddle over Smoothed-over Check Stamp	21	0.6	262.7	0.7
Total	3713	100.1	37050.4	100.2

Pipes Pipes appear to be well represented though only 20 or so specimens (more than half of which are bowls) have been identified so far. The bowls appear to be relatively straight and either decorated with a few horizontally trailed lines or punctates, or are plain.

Lithics

Of particular note was the abundance of lithic artifacts. One metre square excavation units producing ten or more bifacially flaked artifacts were common. The abundance of lithic tools, both finished and unfinished, is doubtless due to the proximity of outcrops of commonly used chert tool-stone.

Chipped Lithics While all categories are well represented, chipped lithic artifacts are particularly abundant. Onondaga chert appears to have been the preferred tool-stone with lesser amounts of Bois Blanc formation cherts also employed. To date, 5634 flakes, weighing 6079.5 grams, have been analyzed. Onondaga chert dominates with a frequency of 82.1% and a weight of 90.1%.

Although the lithic assemblage has not yet been fully analyzed, over 1500 bifaces have been catalogued to date. End scrapers are represented by less than 70 specimens, close to half of which are the expanded stem or "snub-nosed" variety.

The vast majority of bifacially flaked artifacts appear to be projectile points or fragments, preforms and blanks (Figure 5). Most prevalent among the finished points are relatively large triangular un-notched forms with concave bases and lesser amounts of excurvate or lanceolate forms (Dodd et al.

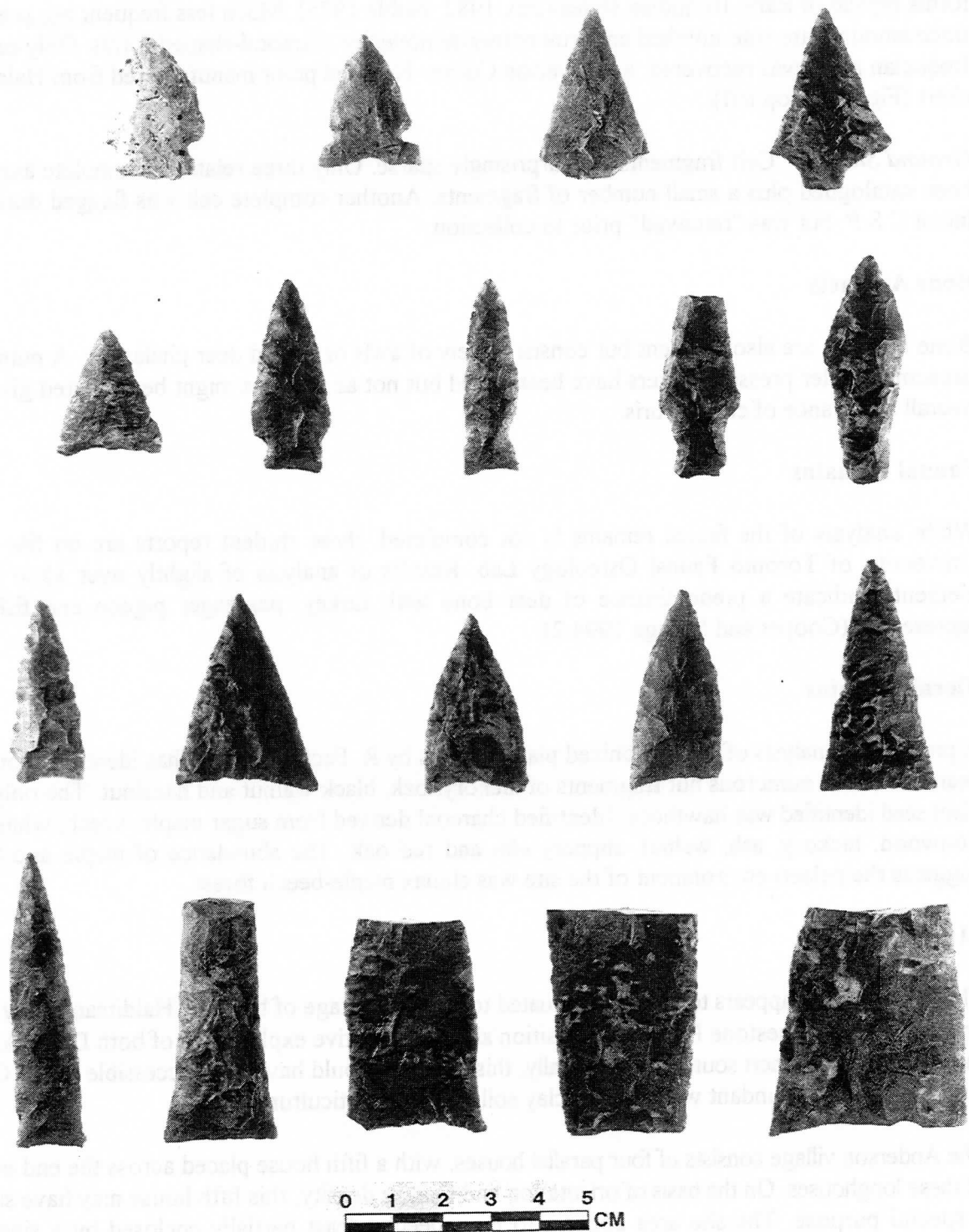


Figure 5: A Selection of Bifacial Tools from the Anderson Site

1990: 332 - 334; Fox 1982; Williamson 1990: 299). Also present are asymmetrical or "spurred" forms typical of Early Iroquoian styles (Fox 1982, Noble 1975). Much less frequent but present in trace amounts are side-notched and true corner-removed or diamond-shaped forms. Only one pre-Iroquoian point was recovered: a Brewerton Corner-Notched point manufactured from Haldimand chert (Figure 5, top left).

Ground Stone Celt fragments are surprisingly sparse. Only three relatively complete axes have been catalogued plus a small number of fragments. Another complete celt was flagged during the initial C.S.P. but was "removed" prior to collection.

Bone Artifacts

Bone artifacts are also frequent but consist largely of awls or drilled deer phalanges. A number of presumed antler pressure flakers have been noted but not as many as might be expected given the overall abundance of chert debris.

Faunal Remains

While analysis of the faunal remains is not completed, three student reports are on file at the University of Toronto Faunal Osteology Lab. Results of analysis of slightly over 1500 faunal elements indicate a predominance of deer bone with turkey, passenger pigeon and fish also represented (Cooper and Savage 1994:2).

Floral Remains

A preliminary analysis of the carbonized plant remains by R. Fecteau (1995) has identified corn and beans as well as numerous nut fragments of hickory, oak, black walnut and hazelnut. The only wild plant seed identified was hawthorn. Identified charcoal derived from sugar maple, beech, white elm, ironwood, hickory, ash, walnut, slippery elm and red oak. The abundance of maple and beech suggests the palaeo-environment of the site was climax maple-beech forest.

SUMMARY

The Anderson site appears to have been situated to take advantage of both the Haldimand Clay Plain and the nearby Limestone Plain. This position allowed effective exploitation of both Dry Lake and the abundant local chert sources. Additionally, this location would have been accessible to the Grand River, providing abundant well drained clay soil for corn horticulture.

The Anderson village consists of four parallel houses, with a fifth house placed across the end of two of these longhouses. On the basis of orientation and feature density, this fifth house may have served a special purpose. The site area appears to have been at least partially enclosed by a single or double-row palisade or fence.

Excavation of the site produced a rich assemblage of artifacts, especially chipped lithics. Analysis of the pottery indicates a Uren temporal placement. Analysis of the chipped lithics indicates both local Haldimand and Onondaga cherts were exploited although the latter was preferred. It is apparent from the initial examination of the Anderson site artifact assemblage that one of the more significant functions of this site was as a locus for the manufacture and trade of finished and/or nearly finished bifaces, particularly projectile points. The relative abundance of projectile points, far eclipsing the quantity reported or indicated to date from any other Iroquoian site in Ontario, clearly implies its relevance to the study of Iroquoian flint-knapping. Future analysis will be directed towards examining the implications of this observation and possibly attempting to identifying manufacturing trajectories and styles.

Information on Early and Middle Ontario Iroquoian sites along the lower Grand River has been accumulating and a picture is slowly emerging of one or two small communities remaining in this area subsequent to Princess Point. There is evidence around the Dry Lake area that suggests two communities merged immediately following the occupation of the Anderson site, possibly to exploit the abundant chert resources in the immediate area. Future analysis may indicate that these communities provided much or most of the Onondaga chert bifaces used throughout Ontario during this period.

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The excavation and processing of the Anderson site material could not have been accomplished without the considerable efforts of a great number of people. George Miller, owner of the property on which the Anderson site was situated, was of great help in allowing access to the site, even during periods when it appeared the excavations might cause inconvenience to his quarry operation. Mr. Miller also provided heavy machinery to facilitate stripping of the site to reveal the settlement patterns. Gord Miskelly, the quarry foreman, was also of great assistance, both in providing access to the site and in the all important task of telling us when to "duck" during blasting.

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Ron Williamson volunteered a crew from Archaeological Services, Inc. and directed the recording of the settlement patterns and the productions of the maps. Figure 2 used in this report was produced by Archaeological Services Inc.

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